

Study Sheet Ancient Greece

Name_____

1. Troy - city-state in Asia Minor (city in the Trojan war Epic poem the Iliad)
2. Parthenon - Temple built to Athena in Athens
3. Acropolis - high hill on which the temple and government buildings stand
4. Aristotle- Greek Philosopher who tutored Alexander the Great
5. Plato - Greek Philosopher that was a student of Socrates believed individual people could not make intelligent decisions
6. Agora - market place of each city state
7. Pericles - general and leader of Athens - helped rebuild Athens after the Persian War
8. Polis - another name for city state
9. Pindus Mountains - mountain range that runs down the center of Balkan Peninsula
10. Dark Ages- learning stopped and city states grew
11. Aristocracy - ruled by a group of nobles
12. Golden Ages - often called the classical age when art, literature, science and thinking flourished. This is also when democracy flourished
13. Myth - a story of how the gods interact with peoples lives
14. Hoplite - Greek soldier
15. Oracle - priestess that tells the future most important one lived in Delphi
16. Socrates - condemned to death- Greek Philosopher
17. Crete - large island in the Mediterranean Sea - place where the Minoans lived
18. Alexander the Great - King of Macedonia conquered the known world
19. Mt. Olympus -home of the gods

- 20. Persia - region west of Asia Minor that continually fought with Greece
- 21. Delian League - an alliance of city states that united to be protected from Persia
- 22. Hellenistic Age - When Alexander the Great spread culture over the Mediterranean
- 26. Minoans- first Greeks that lived on Crete (a volcano covered the civilization in ash)
- 27. Homer - poet that wrote about the Trojan War (the Iliad and the Odyssey)
- 28. Hippocrates - father of Medicine
- 29. Phalanx - formation for battle

Take notes on the following questions- used bullet points to take notes - use your own paper do not try to write notes on this paper, there is not enough room.

- 1. Describe the topography of Greece? (Use the specific vocabulary words)
 - Balkan Peninsula
 - Peloponnesian peninsula
 - Pindus Mountains
 - Aegean Sea Ionian Sea Mediterranean Sea
- 2. Describe the Persian and Peloponnesian War? Use a chart to tell what happened.
 - Peloponnesian War
 - Athens formed the Delian League and all the city states contributed money
 - Sparta became angry because Athens was misusing funds
 - Athens and Sparta fought for several years setting up blockades to cut off trade
 - Athens brings its people into the city and plague hits $\frac{1}{4}$ people die
 - Persia sides with Sparta
 - Sparta destroys the Athenian navy
 - Persian Wars
 - 3 famous battles
 - Marathon - man ran from Marathon to Athens to warn of the coming of Persia
 - Battle of Thermopylae 300 Spartan men held the Persians in a mountain pass so Athens could prepare
 - Battle of Salamis - Athenian navy surrounds the Persians and rams their boats

3. Explain several legacies (gifts) left to us by Ancient Greece?

Government - democracy

Art and Architecture - Sculptures, columns (Doric, Ionic and Corinthian)

Philosophy

Literature- epic poetry

Theater - comedy and tragedy

Science and math - Pythagoras theory, Euclid geometry, Archimedes levers and pulleys
military formations

4. Explain several reasons that Greece fell as an empire?

Fighting between Sparta and Athens

Destruction of Athens army and navy

Plague

Destruction of economy

Lack of leadership

5. Describe why and how the arts flourished in ancient Greece. Use examples from vase painting, sculpting and architecture. Use specific vocabulary

Vase painting- black figured and red figured (amphora, hydra, krater and kylax

Vases told the history of Greece

During the Golden Age of Greece there were few wars and Greece was able to have the time and the money to enjoy arts.

Architecture - 3 types of columns

Olympics (modern Olympics followed the early Greek Olympics)

6. How did Greece contribute to our government?

Athens introduced the democracy form of government (Their government was direct and ours is representative) Citizens were permitted to vote This is the foundation for our government. The ideas of branches of government (assembly)

7. Justify the statement and use examples "The Greek civilization is the foundation for the western civilization."

Our government ideas were taken from the Greeks

The Greek language is used in sororities and fraternities

Much of the art of sculpting was learned from the Greeks

The Western civilization justice system follows Greece

Literature uses Greece for stories

8. Explain why Alexander the Great influenced life around the Mediterranean Sea and why he is an important figure in World History.

He was able to unite the known world of that time. At the age of 20 his troops covered over 20,000 miles spreading the Greek culture (Hellenistic culture)

He had his men marry Persian women to help spread culture

He was a brilliant general and well liked by his men

9. Explain why Greece is considered the foundation of democracy and relate how their democracy was different than the U.S.

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